

## TRUE NORTHERNER.

O. W. ROWLAND, Editor.

PAW PAW, MICH., MARCH 12, 1885.

It will take more than 40 years for bounty-broker Moses to lead the democracy of Michigan out of the wilderness.

The democratic Moses will find himself in the swamps and burlushes with no daughter of the king to save him from destruction.

Present indications do not point to Moses W. Field as the political Moses who is destined to lead the Michigan democracy out of the wilderness of defeat.

Michigan democrats have been in the wilderness for 28 long years, with but a single glimpse of the promised land. They have at last found their Moses but he is a bogus Moses. He has been so labeled by the supreme court of the state.

Last fall, our esteemed contemporary, the *Courier*, like all other democratic sheets in this congressional district, had a good deal to say about bounty-broking. There is now a good Field for them in the ranks of their own party. Let us hear what they have to say.

Moses W. Field, fusion candidate for regent of the university, by the solemn judgment of the highest tribunal in the state, stands convicted of trying to beat a soldier out of \$250 bounty. How many soldiers will support him? He ought not to receive the vote of a single soldier in the entire state.

Republicans should be very careful to nominate strong men for township officers this spring. Judicious township nominations will materially strengthen the state ticket. Michigan is a republican state, and no pains should be spared to prevent it from falling into the hands of the fusion combination.

The democratic press, throughout the state, is treating their Moses very unkindly. Praise and laudation of their candidate for justice of the supreme court, even to fulsome, is to be found in their columns, while poor Field is, as a rule, treated with silent contempt. We respectfully submit that such is not the proper way to treat a Moses.

The last act of the 48th congress was to pass the bill retiring Gen. Grant. The final adoption of the measure was largely owing to the efforts and influence of Mr. Randall, President Arthur at once sent the general's name to the senate, and the appointment was confirmed in open session, but a few moments before the hour of final adjournment. For this measure the people will thank the dead congress, whatever public opinion may be in regard to its other deeds or misdeeds. The probability is that Gen. Grant's days on earth are nearly numbered, and it is fitting that the country he did so much to save should confer this honor on him. The first official act of president Cleveland, after the appointment of his cabinet, was to sign the general's commission.

### Yes, Let Us All Kick.

Everybody ought to kick, and kick vigorously too. On Friday last another mail bag containing the mail for this village was "chewed up" under the wheels at Lawton. This matter of the destruction of mails by tossing them from the door of a swiftly moving car, has become an intolerable nuisance, and something should be done to abate it. If such accidents are due to the carelessness of those who handle the mail, they ought to be made "to walk the plank." If it is the fault of the system then the system should be abandoned. The government pays liberally for the transportation of its mails, and is entitled to have them carried in safety, and ought to insist that the carrier shall so carry them. The fact of the whole business is that the great mass of the people are not nearly as well accommodated by the system of carrying mails on the fast trains, as they were by the old method of transporting them on the trains that made all the stops. It is true that the through mail is a little more speedy than formerly, but the local mails, which are of much greater importance to a great majority of the people, are rendered much more uncertain, and subjected to numerous annoying delays. But whatever may be the system, let this needless destruction of mail matter be stopped. We saw one pensioner's check that was completely torn in pieces, and there is no telling how many valuable letters were utterly destroyed. Kick, brothers, kick.

### Now, and Then.

The republican party maintained its excellent financial record, up to the very hour of surrendering control of the government to the democracy. The public debt statement shows a reduction for the month of February of \$9,204,975, and a total reduction for the year of \$44,126,885. There is a striking contrast between the condition of the Nation now, and twenty-four years since, when the republican party first entered upon its lease of power. Not only is this true as far as the finances of the country are concerned, but it is equally true in all other matters that go to make a happy and prosperous people. And the contrast is altogether in favor of the republican party. Now, the government has a credit record to none, then, it was bank-

rupt; now, there is profound peace, then, there was war and bloody strife; now, the country is united, then, it was severed and dismembered; now, the stars and stripes float over the entire land, then, the stars and bars waved over the seceded states; now, the retiring administration turns over the property of the government to its successor, quietly and peaceably, then, it was stolen by those to whom it had been intrusted; now, a change of administration produces scarcely a ripple, then, it was the signal for wicked rebellion; now, the president elect rides to Washington secretly, to avoid public demonstration and applause, then, he was compelled to approach the capital like a thief in the night, to avoid the assassination which eventually overtook him. The history of this Nation for the last 24 years is a lasting monument to the intelligence and patriotism of the republican party.

### Cleveland's Inaugural.

The inaugural of president Cleveland certainly possesses the merit of brevity, but that, while it is commendable, is not its only merit. Indeed, it would be a difficult matter for any one, whatever may be his political creed, to find fault with anything contained in the address. There is more room for criticism, as to what he left unsaid, than as to what he actually did say. The first half of the address consists wholly of what might be termed "glittering generalities," setting forth matters in connection with our government, allusions to the founders of the republic, the constitution, the duties of citizens etc.; ideas with which none will feel disposed to disagree. In the latter half of the address he advocates a peaceful foreign policy, and a careful avoidance of foreign broils and complications; gives the ultra silver men a little thrust by his declaration in favor of a sound and sensible financial basis; hits the free-traders still more severely by declaring that in the adjustment of our system of revenue, while the people should be relieved from unnecessary taxation, a due regard should be had for the interests of both capital and labor; aims a blow at his party and their record on that question, by declaring that polygamy is destructive of the family relation, offensive to the moral sense of civilization and should be repressed; gives southern democrats a vigorous slap by declaring that the freedmen are entitled to all the rights guaranteed them under the constitution and its amendments, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, and throws the hungry horde of democratic office seekers into a cold sweat by declaring that the people have a right to protection from incompetent public employees, who hold place solely as a reward for partisan service, and that those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit should be recognized, instead of party subservience, or the surrender of honest political conviction.

He also declares in favor of a humane and honest Indian policy and against the importation of servile, or Chinese labor. His address concludes with an invocation to the Almighty for his aid and blessing.

Should the new president attempt to carry out, in good faith, the principles announced by him in his inaugural, he will be quite apt to meet with bitter opposition in the ranks of his own party. Already, even before his inauguration, leading democrats have publicly criticised him, charging him with being a republican-democrat, and with being the tool of bankers and capitalists. The country will watch his course with interest and anxiety, ready to uphold him in whatever he may attempt by way of benefiting the people and increasing the prosperity of the country, or to criticise and condemn whatever he may do in the opposite direction. If he shall succeed in carrying out the ideas foreshadowed in his inaugural address, and at the same time maintain harmony in the ranks of his own party, he will be entitled to take high rank, both as a politician and a statesman.

### Why Moses W. Field Disregarded Money Belonging to a Soldier.

The case of Roberts against Field is now of some interest, in view of the fact that the defendant has been brought prominently before the people as a candidate for their suffrage. A somewhat concise history of the case appears in the twenty-seventh Michigan, page 376.

Peter Roberts brought suit against Moses W. Field in the Wayne circuit court to recover \$250, part of a soldier's bounty of \$300 allowed by the city of Detroit to persons who enlisted in the army of the United States after Sept. 21, 1864, and were credited to any ward in the city. On Sept. 26, 1864, when Roberts enlisted, the only bounty payable by the city to men who then enlisted was \$50, but the fourth ward of the city had undertaken to pay to those who should enlist and be credited to that ward, a ward bounty of \$350, and Field was acting as agent of that ward in procuring enlistment and filling their quota. Roberts called on Field after making up his mind to enlist in the twenty-fourth Michigan infantry and wished to be credited to the fourth ward. After some delay Roberts was enlisted under Capt. Dillon, at Field's office, and credited to the fourth ward. Field then said to Roberts, "I might as well pay you the city bounty as I am in that line of business, and it will save you the trouble of collecting it," to which Roberts assented, signing a paper which he supposed to be a receipt or certificate for \$50, but which was in reality a transfer to Moses W. Field of all bounty to be paid for Roberts' enlistment by the city of Detroit and all other local bounties. Roberts admitted receiving the \$50 city bounty allowed at the time of his enlistment, and the \$350 ward bounty from the fourth ward, which his brother got of Field after Roberts had gone to the front and sent up a certificate from the adjutant that he had arrived there.

But on Oct. 1, 1864, the common council of the city, in accordance with the resolutions

and recommendations of a citizens' meeting that day held, adopted a resolution giving \$100 cash and \$200 in bonds of the city to each person who, since Sept. 21, 1864, had been or should be credited to the enlisted and credited to any ward in the city. This \$300, judging from the record, included the \$50 previously allowed. Roberts came within this resolution, and Field, on or about Oct. 10, 1864, on presentation of the instrument signed by Roberts, obtained from the city \$100 in cash and the city bond of \$200 which he afterward negotiated and on which he received the money. Roberts having heard of this additional bounty, wrote in October from the front near Petersburg, to his brother in Detroit to call on Mr. Field and obtain from him the \$250 balance of the city bounty still due him. The brother, calling upon Field for that purpose, was told by the latter that Roberts had assigned the \$250 to him, and he therefore declined to pay it.

Early in the winter of 1865, Roberts having a furlough to attend a court-martial at Jackson, came up from Petersburg, and called upon Field at Detroit for the remainder of the city bounty due him and collected by Field. The latter denied owing him \$250, admitted that he had collected it of the city, but claimed it under the paper or assignment which Roberts had signed at the date of his enlistment. Field claimed that he had taken the risk of losing it; that it was a fair business transaction, and that he would not pay him any more.

The defense in this action took the ground that Field had taken a contract to fill the quota of the fourth ward under the present call of the president for 500,000 men, and it was intimated in the argument of Field's counsel that, as a part of the contract with the ward, he was to be allowed any city bounty which the common council might see fit to allow to or for men thus enlisting; that the resolution of the council giving the \$300 bounty gave it not to the enlisted man or for his benefit but to the person who should furnish the man; that Roberts enlisted and was credited to the fourth ward under this arrangement, and was therefore to be considered as furnished by Field within the meaning of this resolution.

The supreme court's opinion, rendered by the late judge Christiancy, held that there was no evidence even tending to show that Field had a contract with the fourth ward or was in any sense bound to furnish its quota of men; that he did not even make such a claim to Roberts; that had such a contract been made it would not have entitled Field to his claim unless it could be shown that the ward had contracted that he should have the benefit of any city bounty that might be given on account of the men enlisted and credited to that ward, and that the city, by its common council, had granted this bounty for the relief of the respective wards instead of the enlisted men. Had such a contract existed, however, the court asked why Field should have paid Roberts the \$50. The other grounds of defense were shown equally baseless, and judgment was reversed, with costs to the plaintiff in error, and a new trial was awarded. Mr. Field afterwards settled.

In one paragraph of the judge's opinion appears the following: "On the other hand, we should be doing injustice to the patriotism of the common council of that day, to attribute to them the intention of granting bounty without reference to the benefit of the soldier himself, who was to risk his life in the defense of his country, should we assume that the object of granting such liberal bounties, for which the properties and the energies of the people were to be so heavily taxed, was merely to enable bounty-brokers to speculate in the blood and bones of their more patriotic fellow-citizens."—*Detroit Post*.

### Never Give Up.

If you are suffering with low and depressed spirits, loss of appetite, general debility, disordered blood, weak constitution, headache, or any disease of a bilious nature, by all means procure a bottle of Electric Bitters. You will be surprised to see the rapid improvement that will follow; you will be inspired with new life; strength and activity will return; pain and misery will cease, and henceforth you will rejoice in the praise of Electric Bitters. Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by Duncombe, Stearns & Co.

### A Great Discovery.

Mr. Wm. Thomas of Newton, Ia., says: "My wife has been seriously affected with a cough for twenty-five years, and this spring more severely than ever before. She had used many remedies without relief, and being urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery, did so, with most gratifying results. The first bottle relieved her very much, and the second bottle has absolutely cured her. She has not had so good health for thirty years." Trial Bottles Free at K. W. Noyes' Drug Store. Large size \$1.00.

### The Secret of Wealth.

Broken down invalids, do you wish to gain flesh, to acquire an appetite, to enjoy a regular habit of body, to obtain refreshing sleep, to feel and know that every fibre and tissue of your system is being braced up and renovated. If so, commence at once a course of GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. In one week you will be convalescent. In a month you will be well. Don't despair because you have a weak constitution. Fortify the body against disease by purifying all the blood with GOLDEN SEAL BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fortified. The liver, the stomach, the bowels, the kidneys, are rendered disease proof by this great invigorant. Ruinous bills for medical attendance may be avoided by counteracting the first symptoms of sickness with these Bitters. They are recommended from friend to friend, and the sale increases daily. We warrant a cure. They are a positive cure also for all female complaints. In these diseases they have no equal. Take no others. Sold by For sale by Covert & Bartram and G. W. Longwell, Druggists.

## TRY THE CELEBRATED PEACH AND HONEY Chewing Tobacco.

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COVERT & BARTRAM,  
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E. T. CHAPPELL & SON,  
E. G. BUTLER, and  
Dealers generally throughout the State.

### Farm For Sale.

For the purpose of settling the estate of the late Elisha Durkee, the farm of 140 acres, belonging to said estate, situated one mile north of Lawton, in this county, will be sold on reasonable terms. 195 acres improved, 35 acres of good timber, good buildings in excellent condition, 95 acres well seeded, finely located for fruit culture. For terms enquire at this office or on the premises. 15594

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ASK TO SEE THE "ELDRIDGE B." ON THE

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These machines are perfect in construction and models of neatness. I can safely warrant them for five years.

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Your Obedient Servant,

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## C. R. AVERY

Is on Deck with a Full Line of

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All the Raggs, Gingham, Suitings and Prints; in fact, Dress Goods of Every Description.

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Our Millinery Department under the management of Miss Corn Root, is crowded with the Latest and Newest Styles of

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She has a complete stock of materials for Fancy Goods, including the Latest Importations.

You will save money and time by examining my stock before buying elsewhere. Our Five Cent Counter is loaded.

Yours for Bargains,

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Paw Paw and Lawton.

## Lumber is Way Down!

The bottom is knocked clean out of it. We have just bought a Very Large Stock at a Very Low Price.

Come and see us, all you in want of Lumber of any kind. Burn Boards till you can't rest.

Drop Siding,

Beveled Siding,

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LATH AND SHINGLES.

Everything in the Lumber Line. You will find a Full Stock at both yards, Paw Paw and Lawton.

C. BUECHNER,

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(1463)

Having purchased Geo. W. Matthews' entire stock, I shall at once make

Large Additions thereto, and keep Constantly on Hand

at Popular Prices, a Large Assortment of

Stationery, Books, Musical Instruments,

Etc., Etc., at Chappell's Jewelry Store, Paw Paw.

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Circumstances, as well as fortune, has placed me in a position whereby I shall, beyond a doubt, without fear or contradiction, or any obstacle in my path to mar my course, or to make afraid, take the people by surprise; nay more, astonish the trade by the overwhelming stock of

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## CLOTHING!

That will be exposed for sale, and the Unheard of Low Prices at which we will sell them the coming season.

My object is to astonish the nation, And prove by actual demonstration, By selling Clothing so fast and cheap, That all will say Smith can't be beat.

P. S.—Don't forget to ask for those 75c Pants and \$1 Coats.

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